Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~As outlined and described in S.N. 10/348,284,~~ 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 prevented tumor growth and reduced tumor burden in a preventative *in vivo* model of human breast cancer. Monitoring continued past 150 days post-treatment. 7BD-33-11A never developed tumors and 87.5 percent of the 7BD-33-11A treatment group was still alive at over 6 months post-implantation. Conversely, the isotype control group had 100 percent mortality by day 72 (23 days post-treatment). 1A245.6 treated mice reached 100 percent mortality by day 151 post-treatment, which is greater than 6 times longer than the isotype control treatment group. Therefore 1A245.6, and to a greater extent 7BD-33-11A, enhanced survival and decreased the tumor burden in a breast cancer model.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~Also as outlined and described in S.N. 10/348,284, both~~ 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 significantly suppressed tumor growth and decreased tumor burden in an established *in vivo* model of human breast cancer. By day 80 (23 days post-treatment), 7BD-33-11A

treated mice had 83 percent lower mean tumor volumes in comparison to isotype control group (p=.001). 1A245.6 treatment also produced lower mean tumor volumes on this day, 35 percent (p=.135). Using survival as a measure of antibody efficacy, it was estimated that the risk of dying in the 7BD-33-11A treatment group was about 16 percent of the isotype control group (p=0.0006) at around 60 days post-treatment. 100 percent of the isotype control group died by 50 days post-treatment. In comparison, 1A245.6 treated mice survived until 100 days post-treatment and 60% of the 7BD-33-11A treatment groups were still alive at 130 days post-treatment. This data demonstrate that both 1A245.6 and 7BD-33-11A treatments conferred a survival and reduced tumor burden benefit compared to the control treated group. 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 treatment appeared safe, as it did not induce any signs of toxicity, including reduced body weight and clinical distress. Thus, 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 treatment was efficacious as it both delayed tumor growth and enhanced survival compared to the control-treated groups in a well-established model of human breast cancer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~As outlined in S.N. 10/348,284, and with~~ With reference to Figure 1, 4 to 8 week old female SCID mice were implanted with 5 million MB-231 human breast cancer cells in 100 microlitres saline injected subcutaneously in the scruff of the neck. The mice were randomly divided into 3 treatment groups of 10. On the day prior to implantation, 20 mg/kg of either 7BD-33-11A, 1A245.6 test antibodies or isotype control antibody (known not to bind MB-231 or PC-3 cells) was administered intraperitoneally at a volume of 300 microliters after dilution from the stock concentration with a diluent that contained 2.7 mM KCl, 1 mM KH_2PO_4, 137 mM NaCl and 20 mM Na_2HPO_4. The antibodies were then administered once per week for a period of 7 weeks in the same fashion. Tumor growth was measured about every seventh day with calipers for up to 10 weeks or until individual animals reached the Canadian Council for Animal Care (CCAC) end-points. Body weights of the animals were recorded for the duration of the study. At the end of the study all animals were euthanised according to CCAC guidelines.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~In continuation from S.N. 10/348,284, there~~ There was a post-treatment survival benefit (Figure 1) associated with treatment with either 7BD-33-11A or 1A245.6. 7BD-33-11A never developed tumors and only 1 mouse had died by day 200 (151 days post-treatment). In contrast, all of the isotype control mice had died by day 23 post-treatment. The 1A245.6 treated group did not reach 100 percent mortality until day 151 post-treatment which is greater than 6 times longer than the isotype control treatment group. In summary 1A245.6 and 7BD-33-11A increased survival and decreased tumor burden in a breast tumor model of human cancer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~As outlined in S.N. 10/348,284, and with~~ With reference to Figures 2 and 3, 5 to 6 week old female SCID mice were implanted with 5 million MB-231 human breast cancer cells in 100 microlitres saline injected subcutaneously in the scruff of the neck. Tumor growth was measured with calipers every week. When the majority of the cohort reached a tumor volume of 100 mm^3 (range 50-200 mm^3) at 34 days post-implantation 8-10 mice were randomly assigned into

each of 3 treatment groups. 7BD-33-11A, 1A245.6 test antibodies or isotype control antibody was administered intraperitoneally with 15 mg/kg of antibodies at a volume of 150 microliters after dilution from the stock concentration with a diluent that contained 2.7 mM KCl, 1 mM KH_2PO_4, 137 mM NaCl and 20 mM Na_2HPO_4. The antibodies were then administered 3 times per week for 10 doses in total in the same fashion until day 56 post-implantation. Tumor growth was measured about every seventh day with calipers until day 59 post-implantation or until individual animals reached the CCAC end-points. Body weights of the animals were recorded for the duration of the study. At the end of the study all animals were euthanised according to CCAC guidelines.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

~~In continuation from S.N. 10/348,284, there~~ There was a post-treatment tumor burden reduction (Figure 2) and survival benefit (Figure 3) associated with treatment with either 7BD-33-11A or 1A245.6. At day 80 (23 days post-treatment) both 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 had decreased mean tumor volumes compared to isotype control treatment; 83 (p=.001) and 35 percent (p=.135) respectively. A *Cox proportional model* was used to compare the

hazard (risk) rates in the different groups. In this method, the hazard rate of every group is compared with the hazard of the isotype control group. At approximately 60 days post-treatment, the risk of dying in the 7BD-33-11A group was 16 percent in comparison to the isotype control treatment group (p=.0006). The survival benefit associated with 7BD-33-11A appeared to continue on well past the 100 day post-treatment mark. At day 130 post-treatment, 7BD-33-11A had 60% survival while all of the isotype control mice had died at day 50 post-treatment. 1A245.6 had double the survival time in comparison to the isotype control: 100 versus 50 days post-treatment. Therefore both 7BD-33-11A and 1A245.6 lowered the tumor burden and increased survival in comparison to a control antibody in a well recognized model of human breast cancer disease suggesting pharmacologic and pharmaceutical benefits of these antibodies for therapy in other mammals, including man.